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Overview of FY2027 Appropriations for Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS)

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Overview of FY2027 Appropriations for Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS)

This report describes actions to provide FY2027 appropriations for Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS) accounts. The annual CJS appropriations act provides funding for the U.S. Department of Commerce, which includes bureaus and offices such as the Census Bureau, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology; the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), which includes agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Bureau of Prisons, the U.S. Marshals Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the Offices of the U.S. Attorneys; the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; the National Science Foundation; and several related agencies such as the Legal Services Corporation and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

On January 23, 2026, the Commerce, Justice, Science; Energy and Water Development; and Interior and Environment Appropriations Act, 2026 (P.L. 119-74) was signed into law by President Trump. The act provided a total of \$82.619 billion for CJS departments and agencies, which included \$11.132 billion for the Department of Commerce; \$37.079 billion for the Department of Justice; \$33.196 billion for the science agencies; and \$1.212 billion for the related agencies.

The Administration requests a total of \$75.159 billion for CJS for FY2027, which is \$7.460 billion (-9.0%) less than the FY2026 regular appropriation. The Administration's request for CJS includes \$9.748 billion for the Department of Commerce, which is \$1.385 (-12.4%) less than the FY2026 regular appropriation; \$41.887 billion for the Department of Justice, which is \$4.807 billion (+13.0%) more than the FY2026 regular appropriation; \$22.800 billion for the science agencies, which is \$10.396 billion (-31.3%) less than the FY2026 regular appropriation; and \$725 million for the related agencies, which is \$487 million (-40.2%) less than the FY2026 regular appropriation.

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This report describes actions to provide FY2027 appropriations for Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS) accounts. This report also provides information on FY2026 appropriations for CJS. (Enacted funding for CJS for FY2017–FY2026 is provided in **Table A-1**.) The dollar amounts in this report reflect only new appropriations made available for each fiscal year; therefore, the amounts do not include any rescissions of unobligated or deobligated balances that may be counted as offsets to newly enacted appropriations, nor do they include any scorekeeping adjustments (e.g., the budgetary effects of provisions limiting the availability of the balance in the Crime Victims Fund). In this report, percentage changes are calculated using whole (not rounded) numbers, meaning that in some instances there may be small differences between the actual percentage change and the percentage change that would be calculated by using the rounded amounts discussed in the report. In some instances, amounts in this report differ from amounts for the same account in previous editions of Congressional Research Service CJS appropriations reports because past reports did not reflect supplemental budget requests or because there were differences in how legislative proposals are scored by the Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office.

Overview of CJS

The annual CJS appropriations act provides funding for the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. Department of Justice, select science agencies, and several related agencies. Appropriations for the Department of Commerce include funding for bureaus and offices such as the Census Bureau, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Appropriations for DOJ provide funding for agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Bureau of Prisons; the U.S. Marshals; the Drug Enforcement Administration; and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, along with funding for a variety of public safety-related grant programs for state, local, and tribal governments. The vast majority of funding for the science agencies goes to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the National Science Foundation.¹ The annual appropriation for the related agencies includes funding for agencies such as the Legal Services Corporation and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

U.S. Department of Commerce

The mission of the Department of Commerce is to “create the conditions for economic growth and opportunity for all communities.”² The department “works to drive U.S. economic competitiveness, strengthen domestic industry, and spur the growth of quality jobs in all communities across the country.”³ It has wide-ranging responsibilities including trade, economic development, technology, entrepreneurship and business development, monitoring the environment, forecasting weather, managing marine resources, and statistical research and analysis. The department pursues and implements policies that affect trade and economic development by working to open new markets for U.S. goods and services and promoting pro-growth business policies. It also invests in research and development to foster innovation.

¹ The science agencies funded in the CJS bill are not the only federal science agencies.

² U.S. Department of Commerce, “About Commerce: Mission,” <https://www.commerce.gov/page/about-commerce#mission>.

³ U.S. Department of Commerce, “About Commerce: Mission,” <https://www.commerce.gov/page/about-commerce#mission>.

The agencies within the Department of Commerce, and their responsibilities, include the following:

- *Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)* is a federal statistical agency that promotes a better understanding of the U.S. economy by providing timely, relevant, and accurate economic accounts data in an objective and cost-effective manner;
- *Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS)* works to ensure an effective export control and treaty compliance system and promote continued U.S. leadership in strategic technologies by maintaining and strengthening adaptable, efficient, and effective export controls and treaty compliance systems, along with active leadership and involvement in international export control regimes;
- *Census Bureau* is a federal statistical agency that collects data and disseminates information about the U.S. economy, society, and institutions, which fosters economic growth, advances scientific understanding, and facilitates informed decisions;
- *Economic Development Administration (EDA)* promotes innovation and competitiveness, preparing American regions for growth and success in the worldwide economy;
- *International Trade Administration (ITA)* seeks to strengthen the international competitiveness of U.S. industry, promote trade and investment, and ensure fair trade and compliance with trade laws and agreements;
- *Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA)* promotes the growth and competitiveness of minority owned businesses through the mobilization and advancement of public and private sector programs, policy, and research;
- *National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)* promotes U.S. innovation and industrial competitiveness by advancing measurement science, standards, and technology in ways that enhance economic security and improve quality of life;
- *National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)* provides daily weather forecasts, severe storm warnings, climate monitoring, fisheries management, coastal restoration, and support of marine commerce;
- *National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)* advises the President on communications and information policy; and
- *United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)* fosters innovation, competitiveness, and economic growth domestically and abroad by providing high-quality and timely examination of patent and trademark applications, guiding domestic and international intellectual property (IP) policy, and delivering IP information and education worldwide.

U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)

DOJ's mission is to "uphold the rule of law, to keep our country safe, and to protect civil rights."⁴ DOJ also provides legal advice and opinions, upon request, to the President and executive branch department heads.

⁴ U.S. Department of Justice, "About DOJ," <https://www.justice.gov/about>.

The major DOJ offices and agencies and their functions are as follows:

- *Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF)* enforces federal law related to the manufacture, importation, and distribution of alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives;
- *Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)* aims to advance the practice of community policing by the nation's state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies through information and grant resources;
- *Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)* investigates federal drug law violations; coordinates its efforts with other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies; develops and maintains drug intelligence systems; regulates the manufacture, distribution, and dispensing of legitimate controlled substances; and conducts joint intelligence-gathering activities with foreign governments;
- *Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)* investigates violations of federal criminal law; helps protect the United States against terrorism and hostile intelligence efforts; provides assistance to other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies; and shares jurisdiction with the Drug Enforcement Administration for the investigation of federal drug violations;
- *Federal Prison System (Bureau of Prisons; BOP)* houses offenders sentenced to a term of incarceration for a federal crime and provides for the operation and maintenance of the federal prison system;
- *Office of the United States Attorneys (USAO)* prosecutes violations of federal criminal laws, represents the federal government in civil actions, and initiates proceedings for the collection of fines, penalties, and forfeitures owed to the United States;
- *Office on Violence Against Women (OVW)* provides federal leadership in developing the nation's capacity to reduce violence against women and administer justice for and strengthen services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
- *Office of Justice Programs (OJP)* manages and coordinates the activities of the Bureau of Justice Assistance; Bureau of Justice Statistics; National Institute of Justice; Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking; and Office for Victims of Crime; and
- *United States Marshals Service (USMS)* provides security for the federal judiciary, protects witnesses, executes warrants and court orders, manages seized assets, detains and transports alleged and convicted offenders, and apprehends fugitives.

Science Offices and Agencies

The science offices and agencies support research and development and related activities across a wide variety of federal missions, including national competitiveness, space exploration, and fundamental discovery.

- *Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)* provides the President and others within the Executive Office of the President with advice on the scientific, engineering, and technological aspects of issues that require the attention of the

federal government.⁵ The OSTP director also manages the National Science and Technology Council,⁶ which coordinates science and technology policy across the executive branch of the federal government, and co-chairs the President’s Council of Advisors on Science and Technology,⁷ a council of external advisors that provides advice to the President on matters related to science and technology policy.

- *National Science Foundation (NSF)* supports basic research and education in the nonmedical sciences and engineering. The foundation was established as an independent federal agency “to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense; and for other purposes.”⁸ The NSF is a primary source of federal support for U.S. university-based research in the nonmedical sciences and engineering. It is also responsible for significant shares of the federal science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education program portfolio and federal STEM student aid and support.
- *National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)* was created to conduct civilian space and aeronautics activities.⁹ It has five mission directorates. The Space Operations Mission Directorate and the Exploration Systems Development Mission Directorate are responsible for human spaceflight activities. The Science Mission Directorate manages robotic science missions, such as the Hubble Space Telescope, the Mars rover Curiosity, and satellites for Earth science research. The Space Technology Mission Directorate develops new technologies for use in future space missions, such as advanced propulsion and laser communications. The Aeronautics Research Mission Directorate conducts research and development on aircraft and aviation systems. In addition, NASA’s Office of STEM Engagement (formerly the Office of Education) manages education programs for schoolchildren, college and university students, and the general public.

Related Agencies

The annual CJS appropriations act includes funding for several related agencies:

- *Equal Employment Opportunity Commission* is responsible for enforcing federal laws that make it illegal to discriminate against a job applicant or an employee because of the person’s race, color, religion, sex (including pregnancy, gender identity, and sexual orientation), national origin, age (40 or older), disability, or genetic information;
- *International Trade Commission* investigates the effects of dumped and subsidized imports on domestic industries and conducts global safeguard investigations, adjudicates cases involving imports that allegedly infringe

⁵ National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-282).

⁶ Executive Order 12881, issued November 23, 1993, established the National Science and Technology Council.

⁷ Executive Order 13539, issued October 22, 2019, established the President’s Council of Advisors on Science and Technology.

⁸ The National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (P.L. 81-507).

⁹ National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (P.L. 85-568).

intellectual property rights, and serves as a resource for trade data and other trade policy-related information;

- *Legal Services Corporation (LSC)* is a federally funded nonprofit corporation that provides financial support for civil legal aid to low-income Americans;
- *Marine Mammal Commission* works for the conservation of marine mammals by providing science-based oversight of domestic and international policies and actions of federal agencies with a mandate to address human effects on marine mammals and their ecosystems;
- *Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR)* is responsible for developing and coordinating U.S. international trade, commodity, and direct investment policy, and overseeing negotiations with other countries;
- *State Justice Institute* is a federally funded nonprofit corporation that awards grants to improve the quality of justice in state courts and foster innovative, efficient solutions to common issues faced by all courts; and
- *U.S. Commission on Civil Rights* informs the development of national civil rights policy and enhances enforcement of federal civil rights laws.

FY2026 Enacted Appropriations

On January 23, 2026, the Commerce, Justice, Science; Energy and Water Development; and Interior and Environment Appropriations Act, 2026 (P.L. 119-74) was signed into law by President Trump. The act provided a total of \$82.619 billion for CJS departments and agencies, which is \$185 million (+0.2%) more than the FY2025 regular appropriation for CJS.¹⁰ The act included the following:

- \$11.132 billion for the Department of Commerce, which is \$744 million (+7.2%) more than the FY2025 regular appropriation;
- \$37.079 billion for the Department of Justice, which is \$178 million (+0.5%) more than the FY2025 regular appropriation;
- \$33.196 billion for the science agencies, which is \$712 million (-2.1%) less than the FY2025 regular appropriation; and
- \$1.212 billion for the related agencies, which is \$26 million (-2.1%) less than the FY2025 regular appropriation.

In addition to the amounts provided by P.L. 119-74, there is also \$1.391 billion in advance appropriations provided through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA, P.L. 117-58) and the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (P.L. 117-159) that were available to CJS agencies for FY2026 (see **Table 2**).

FY2027 Administration’s Request

The Administration requests a total of \$75.159 billion for CJS for FY2027, which is \$7.460 billion (-9.0%) less than the FY2026 regular appropriation. The Administration’s request for CJS includes the following:

¹⁰ For more information on FY2025 appropriations for CJS, see CRS Report R48134, *Overview of FY2025 Appropriations for Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS)*.

- \$9.748 billion for the Department of Commerce, which is \$1.385 (-12.4%) less than the FY2026 regular appropriation;
- \$41.887 billion for the Department of Justice, which is \$4.807 billion (+13.0%) more than the FY2026 regular appropriation;
- \$22.800 billion for the science agencies, which is \$10.396 billion (-31.3%) less than the FY2026 regular appropriation; and
- \$725 million for the related agencies, which is \$487 million (-40.2%) less than the FY2026 regular appropriation.

The Administration's FY2027 budget requests funding for most Commerce accounts at a level below their FY2026 enacted levels, with a few exceptions. The Administration request increased funding for the Census Bureau's Periodic Censuses and Programs account (+\$551 million, +47.0%); BIS (+\$215 million, +91.5%); departmental management funding for the Commerce Department (+\$120 million, +128.2%); NOAA's Procurement, Acquisitions, and Construction account (+\$70 million, +4.4%); and the Economic and Statistical Analysis account (+\$2 million, +1.3%). While the Administration requests funding for EDA and MBDA, the amounts requested are for conducting an orderly shutdown of both agency's operations: the Administration proposes shuttering both agencies in their FY2027 budget. In addition, the Administration did not request funding for NIST's Manufacturing Extension Partnership for FY2027. The Administration also proposes moving the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) from the Department of Labor to the Department of Commerce, and the FY2027 budget request for Commerce includes \$600 million for BLS.

The Administration proposes increasing funding for many of DOJ's accounts for FY2027. The Administration also proposes moving the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program from the Office of National Drug Control Policy to DOJ. The Administration did not request funding for the Community Relations Service (CRS) because, according to the Administration, CRS's functions have been integrated into the Executive Office for the U.S. Attorneys. The Administration did not request funding for interagency law enforcement assistance; funding for this purpose was included in the requests for DOJ's law enforcement agencies, the U.S. Attorneys, and the Criminal and National Security Divisions. The Administration proposes reduced funding for the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account (-\$781 million, -32.6%), the Community Oriented Policing Services account (-\$497 million, -62.1%), BOP's Buildings and Facilities account (-\$101 million, -36.2%), OVW (-\$81 million, -13.1%), the Juvenile Justice Programs account (-\$65 million, -17.3%), and the Office of the Inspector General (-\$41 million, -29.8%). Under the Administration's budget, the cap on the Crime Victims Fund would decrease by \$50 million (-2.6%).

The Administration's budget request would decrease funding for NASA relative to the FY2026 enacted level (-\$5.609 billion, -23.0%). The Administration requests less funding for all of NASA's accounts compared to their FY2026 enacted levels, with the exception of the Exploration account (+\$731 million, +9.4%). The Administration's budget proposes eliminating funding for the STEM Engagement account.

The Administration requests \$4.787 billion (-54.7%) less for NSF for FY2027 compared to the FY2026 enacted level. The Administration requests less for nearly all of NSF's accounts compared to their FY2026 enacted levels, and it proposes eliminating funding for the STEM Education account. The Administration proposed a \$5 million (+\$1.3%) increase for NSF's Agency Operations and Award Management account.

The Administration proposes reducing funding for several of the related agencies, though there are proposed increases for some others. The Administration requests funding for the Legal

Services Corporation and the Marine Mammal Commission in its FY2027 budget, but the funding is for an orderly closure of both agencies. Two other related agencies—the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and the State Justice Institute—would receive less funding under the Administration’s budget request. The Administration’s FY2027 budget proposes increased funding for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the International Trade Commission, and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. The authorization for transfers from the Trade Enforcement Fund expire at the end of FY2026, so the Administration requested funding for operations supported by these transfers under the U.S. Trade Representative Salaries and Expenses account.

Table 1. Funding for Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS): FY2026 Enacted Funding and the Administration’s FY2027 Requested Funding
(appropriations in millions of dollars)

Departments and Related Agencies	FY2026 Enacted ^a	FY2027 Administration’s Request	FY2027 Senate Bill	FY2027 House Bill	FY2027 Enacted
Department of Commerce					
International Trade Administration	\$582.0	\$440.0			
Offsetting Fee Collections (International Trade Administration)	-20.0	-20.0			
Bureau of Industry and Security	235.0	450.0			
Economic Development Administration	466.0	20.0			
Salaries and Expenses	(66.0)	(20.0)			
Economic Development Assistance Programs	(400.0)	—			
Minority Business Development Agency	50.0	3.5			
Economic and Statistical Analysis	118.0	119.5			
Census Bureau	1,490.3	2,011.5			
Current Surveys and Programs	(318.5)	(288.5)			
Periodic Censuses and Programs	(1,171.8)	(1,723.0)			
National Telecommunications and Information Administration	51.0	47.0			
Salaries and Expenses	(50.0)	(46.0)			
Facilities Management and Construction	(1.0)	(1.0)			
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) ^b	4,956.0	5,160.3			
Offsetting Fee Receipts (USPTO)	-4,956.0	-5,160.3			
National Institute of Standards and Technology	1,847.1	853.9			

Departments and Related Agencies	FY2026 Enacted ^a	FY2027 Administration's Request	FY2027 Senate Bill	FY2027 House Bill	FY2027 Enacted
Scientific and Technical Research and Services	(1,249.2)	(729.2)			
Industrial Technology Services	(212.0)	(37.0)			
<i>Manufacturing Extension Partnership</i>	(175.0)	—			
<i>Manufacturing USA Program^c</i>	(37.0)	(37.0)			
Construction of Research Facilities, new appropriation	(385.9)	(87.8)			
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	6,170.9	4,970.5			
Operations, Research, and Facilities ^d	(4,450.4)	(3,332.5)			
Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction	(1,576.9)	(1,646.7)			
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund	(65.0)	—			
Fishermen's Contingency Fund	(0.3)	(0.3)			
Fisheries Finance Program Account	(-12.0)	(-9.3)			
Fisheries Disaster Assistance Fund	(0.3)	(0.3)			
Bureau of Labor Statistics	—	600.0			
Departmental Management ^e	93.6	213.6			
Office of the Inspector General	48.0	38.0			
Subtotal: Department of Commerce	11,132.1	9,747.5			
Department of Justice					
General Administration	1,170.5	1,325.5			
Justice Operations, Management, and Accountability ^f	(140.0)	(190.0)			
Justice Information Sharing Technology	(38.5)	(149.0)			
Executive Office of Immigration Review	(790.0)	(889.0)			
Office of the Inspector General	(139.0)	(97.5)			
U.S. Parole Commission	13.0	12.9			
Legal Activities	3,906.7	4,351.1			

Departments and Related Agencies	FY2026 Enacted ^a	FY2027 Administration's Request	FY2027 Senate Bill	FY2027 House Bill	FY2027 Enacted
General Legal Activities	(900.0)	(1,115.0)			
U.S. Attorneys	(2,621.0)	(2,870.3)			
Antitrust Division	(310.0)	(244.8)			
Offsetting Fee Collections (Antitrust Division)	(-310.0)	(-244.8)			
U.S. Trustee Program	(205.0)	(197.7)			
Offsetting Fee Collections (U.S. Trustee Program)	(-205.0)	(-197.7)			
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	(2.5)	(2.5)			
Fees and Expenses of Witnesses	(320.0)	(320.0)			
Community Relations Service	(20.0)	—			
Assets Forfeiture Funds ^s	(20.5)	(20.5)			
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	(22.7)	(22.7)			
United States Marshals Service	3,976.0	5,191.4			
Salaries and Expenses	(1,732.0 ^h)	(2,180.0)			
Construction	(8.0)	(15.0)			
Federal Prisoner Detention	(2,236.0)	(2,996.4)			
National Security Division	117.2	123.0			
Interagency Law Enforcement	300.0	—			
Federal Bureau of Investigation	10,624.5	12,530.3			
Salaries and Expenses	(10,609.5)	(10,316.7)			
Construction	(15.0)	(30.0)			
Drug Enforcement Administration	2,580.3	2,942.0			
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	1,585.0	1,652.0			
Federal Prison System	8,382.5	10,498.0			
Salaries and Expenses	(8,100.0)	(10,316.7)			
Building and Facilities	(279.8)	(178.6)			
Limitation on Administrative Expenses, Federal Prison Industries	(2.7)	(2.7)			
Office on Violence Against Women	620.0 ⁱ	539.0			
Office of Justice Programs	3,066.8	2,418.6			

Departments and Related Agencies	FY2026 Enacted ^a	FY2027 Administration's Request	FY2027 Senate Bill	FY2027 House Bill	FY2027 Enacted
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	(55.0)	(55.0)			
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	(2,400.0)	(1,618.8)			
Juvenile Justice Programs	(375.0)	(310.0)			
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	—	(196.0)			
Public Safety Officers Benefits	(236.8)	(238.8)			
Community Oriented Policing Services	800.0	303.2			
Obligation Cap on the Crime Victims Fund	1,950.0	1,900.0			
Offsetting Receipts	-1,950.0	-1,900.0			
Subtotal: Department of Justice	37,079.4	41,886.9			
Science Agencies					
Office of Science and Technology Policy	8.0	8.0			
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	24,438.3	18,829.1			
Science	(7,250.0)	(3,893.9)			
Aeronautics	(935.0)	(609.5)			
Space Technology	(920.5)	(624.3)			
Exploration	(7,783.0)	(8,513.9)			
Space Operations	(4,175.0)	(3,047.2)			
Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Engagement	(143.0)	—			
Safety, Security, and Mission Services	(3,000.0)	(1,998.6)			
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration	(185.3)	(100.6)			
Inspector General	(46.5)	(41.1)			
National Science Foundation	8,750.0	3,963.2			
Research and Related Activities	(7,176.5)	(3,409.5)			
STEM Education	(938.3)	—			
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	(251.0)	(173.0)			

Departments and Related Agencies	FY2026 Enacted ^a	FY2027 Administration's Request	FY2027 Senate Bill	FY2027 House Bill	FY2027 Enacted
Agency Operations and Award Management	(355.0)	(359.7)			
National Science Board	(5.1)	(3.1)			
Office of the Inspector General	(24.2)	(18.0)			
Subtotal: Science Agencies	33,196.3	22,800.2			
Related Agencies					
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	14.4	11.7			
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	435.4	455.5			
International Trade Commission	122.0	134.0			
Legal Services Corporation	540.0	21.0			
Marine Mammal Commission	4.3	1.5			
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, Salaries and Expenses	65.0	95.0			
Trade Enforcement Trust Fund	23.0	—			
State Justice Institute	7.6	6.0			
Subtotal: Related Agencies	1,211.6	724.6			
CJS Total	82,619.5	75,159.3			
Rescission of Unobligated Balances	-709.2	-2,926.0			

Sources: FY2026 enacted amounts were taken from the explanatory statement to accompany the FY2026 CJS Appropriations Act. FY2027 requested amounts were taken from the Department of Commerce's FY2027 discretionary budget request, the Department of Justice's FY2027 congressional budget submission, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's budget request summary, the National Science Foundation's FY2027 congressional budget submission, and the Appendix to the President's FY2027 budget.

Notes: The accounts presented in are consistent with those used by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) to score the CJS appropriations bill. Amounts in parentheses are subaccounts and not offsets.

- a. Enacted amounts do not include any appropriations from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA, P.L. 117-58) or the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (BSCA, P.L. 117-159).
- b. Funding for the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) is fully derived from user fees.
- c. The Manufacturing USA Program was formerly known as the National Network for Manufacturing Innovation.
- d. The amount for the Operations, Research, and Facilities account includes a transfer from the Promote and Develop Fishery Products and Research Pertaining to American Fisheries Fund.
- e. This amount includes Salaries and Expenses for the management of the Department of Commerce and funding for the renovation and modernization of the Herbert C. Hoover Building.
- f. This was formerly called the "General Administration, Salaries and Expenses" account. The name was changed in P.L. 118-42.
- g. As a part of the annual CJS appropriations act, Congress traditionally sets a limit on the amount of expenses that can be paid for the purposes authorized under subparagraphs (B), (F), and (G) of Section 524(c)(1) of Title 28 of the *United States Code*.

- h. This amount includes \$30 million appropriated for the U.S. Marshals Service’s Salaries and Expenses account under Section 122(b) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2026 (P.L. 119-37).
- i. This amount does not include an \$100 million transfer from the Crime Victims Fund to the Office on Violence Against Women.

Advance Appropriations

As shown in **Table 2**, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA, P.L. 117-58) provided advance appropriations for FY2026 for one NTIA program and two NOAA accounts.¹¹ The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (P.L. 117-159) also provided advance appropriations for FY2026 for DOJ grant programs under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance and Community Oriented Policing Services accounts.

Table 2. Advance Appropriations for CJS
(appropriations in millions of dollars)

	FY2026
Department of Commerce	
National Telecommunications and Information Administration	\$550.0
Digital Equity	(550.0)
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	541.4
Operations, Research, and Facilities	(507.0)
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	(34.4)
Department of Justice	
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	280.0
Community Oriented Policing Services	20.0
Total	1,391.4

Source: Text of P.L. 117-58 and P.L. 117-159.

Notes: The accounts presented in this table are consistent with those used by CBO to score the CJS appropriations bill. Amounts in parentheses are subaccounts and not offsets.

¹¹ For more information on advance appropriations, see CRS Report R43482, *Advance Appropriations, Forward Funding, and Advance Funding: Concepts, Practice, and Budget Process Considerations*.

Appendix. Historical Funding for CJS

Table A-1. Nominal Funding for CJS Agencies, by Account: FY2017-FY2026
(appropriations in millions of dollars)

Bureau or Agency	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026
Department of Commerce										
International Trade Administration	\$483.0	\$482.0	\$484.0	\$510.3	\$530.0	\$559.0	\$613.0	\$611.0	\$611.0	\$562.0
Bureau of Industry and Security	112.5	113.5	118.1	127.7	133.0	163.1	191.0	191.0	191.0	235.0
Economic Development Administration	276.0	901.5	904.0	1,833.0	3,346.0	373.5	1,616.0	468.0	1,978.0	466.0
Minority Business Development Agency	34.0	39.0	40.0	52.0	73.0	55.0	70.0	68.3	68.3	50.0
Economic and Statistical Analysis	107.3	99.0	101.0	108.0	111.9	116.0	130.0	125.0	125.0	118.0
Census Bureau	1,470.0	2,814.0	3,821.4	7,558.3	1,106.6	1,354.0	1,485.0	1,382.5	1,382.5	1,490.3
National Telecommunications and Information Administration	32.0	39.5	39.5	40.4	45.5	46,050.0	612.0	609.0	609.0	601.0
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)	3,230.0	3,500.0	3,370.0	3,450.7	3,695.3	4,058.4	4,253.4	4,195.8	4,554.9	4,956.0
Offsetting Fee Receipts (USPTO)	-3,230.0	-3,500.0	-3,370.0	-3,450.7	-3,695.3	-4,058.4	-4,253.4	-4,195.8	-4,554.9	-4,956.0
National Institute of Standards and Technology	952.0	1,198.5	985.5	1,100.0	1,034.5	1,252.1	1,694.3	1,460.0	1,156.9	1,847.1
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	5,675.4	6,309.5	5,720.3	5,688.2	5,730.6	10,304.0	7,578.8	6,869.0	7,775.5	6,712.3
Departmental Management ^a	94.7	140.9	95.7	115.0	128.1	146.9	179.1	143.6	143.6	141.6

Bureau or Agency	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026
Commerce Subtotal	9,237.0	12,137.4	12,309.5	17,132.8	12,239.2	60,373.6	14,169.2	11,927.4	14,040.8	12,223.5
Department of Justice										
General Administration	676.7	746.8	870.4	926.6	998.6	1,106.8	1,278.0	1,151.0	1,159.5	1,107.5
Justice Operations, Management, and Accountability ^b	(145.1)	(149.0)	(145.0)	(152.6)	(158.0) ^c	(232.8)	(283.0)	(172.0)	(180.5)	(178.5)
Executive Office for Immigration Review	(436.0)	(500.5)	(624.4)	(669.0)	(730.0)	(756.0)	(856.0)	(840.0)	(840.0)	(790.0)
Office of the Inspector General	(95.6)	(97.3)	(101.0)	(105.0)	(110.6)	(118.0)	(139.0)	(139.0)	(139.0)	(139.0)
U.S. Parole Commission	13.3	13.3	13.0	13.3	13.5	14.2	14.6	14.0	14.0	13.0
Legal Activities	3,353.8	3,386.6	3,329.4	3,443.4	3,578.9	3,648.3	4,140.8	4,010.7	3,969.7	3,906.7
General legal activities	(897.5)	(897.5)	(904.0)	(920.0)	(960.0)	(1,009.7)	(1,138.0)	(1,090.0)	(1,090.0)	(900.0)
U.S. Attorneys	(2,035.0)	(2,136.8)	(2,212.0)	(2,257.5)	(2,342.2)	(2,424.9)	(2,632.0)	(2,611.0)	(2,611.0)	(2,621.0)
Other ^d	(421.3)	(352.3)	(213.4)	(265.8)	(276.8)	(213.7)	(370.8)	(309.7)	(268.7)	(385.7)
U.S. Marshals Service	2,713.5	2,903.4	3,081.7	3,327.5	3,682.6	3,728.3	3,852.8	3,807.0	3,955.0	3,976.0
National Security Division	96.0	101.0	101.4	110.0	117.5	121.8	133.5	128.0	128.0	117.2
Interagency Law Enforcement	517.0	542.9	560.0	550.5	550.5	550.5	550.5	547.0	547.0	300.0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	9,006.4	9,421.4	9,577.1	9,972.9	10,493.8	10,961.9	11,343.2	10,673.7	10,690.4	10,624.5
Drug Enforcement Administration	2,103.0	2,201.8	2,267.0	2,294.2	2,386.3	2,421.5	2,563.1	2,567.0	2,567.0	2,580.3
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives	1,258.6	1,293.8	1,316.7	1,400.0	1,483.9	1,531.1	1,747.0	1,625.0	1,625.0	1,585.0
Federal Prison System	7,141.5	7,328.3	7,545.1	7,880.7	8,138.1	8,102.7	8,685.3	8,575.1	8,639.8	8,382.5
Office of Violence Against Women (OVW)	155.5 ^e	— ^f	— ^g	67.5 ^h	78.5 ^h	— ⁱ	700.0	633.0 ^j	633.0 ^k	620.0 ^l

Bureau or Agency	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026
Office of Justice Programs (OJP)	1,705.8	2,169.3	2,218.8	3,282.8	2,485.8	3,075.0	3,341.6	3,403.9	2,928.8	3,346.8
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	(89.0)	(90.0)	(80.0)	(79.0)	(82.0)	(70.0)	(77.0)	(65.0)	(65.0)	(55.0)
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	(1,280.5)	(1,680.0)	(1,723.0)	(2,742.0)	(1,914.0)	(2,493.0)	(2,696.8)	(2,755.1)	(2,280.0)	(2,680.0)
Juvenile Justice Programs	(247.0)	(282.5)	(287.0)	(320.0)	(346.0)	(360.0)	(400.0)	(375.0)	(375.0)	(375.0)
Public Safety Officers Benefits	(89.3)	(116.8)	(128.8)	(141.8)	(143.8)	(152.0)	(167.8)	(208.8)	(208.8)	(236.8)
Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)	221.5	275.5	303.5	343.0	386.0	531.7	682.9	684.5	437.2	820.0
DOJ Subtotal	28,962.5	30,384.0	31,184.1	33,612.2	34,393.9	35,793.8	39,033.2	37,819.9	37,294.4	37,379.4
Science Agencies										
Office of Science and Technology Policy	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.6	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
National Space Council	—	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	19,762.3	20,817.4	21,500.0	22,689.0	23,271.3	24,362.7	25,573.1	24,875.0	25,578.5	24,438.3
National Science Foundation	7,472.2	7,783.7	8,075.0	8,354.3	8,486.8	8,863.0	9,876.4	9,060.0	9,060.0	8,750.0
Science Agencies Subtotal	27,240.1	28,608.6	29,582.5	31,050.8	31,765.5	33,234.3	35,459.5	33,944.9	34,648.5	33,196.3
Related Agencies										
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	9.2	9.7	10.1	10.5	12.5	13.0	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	364.5	379.5	379.5	389.5	404.5	420.0	455.0	455.0	455.0	435.4
International Trade Commission	91.5	93.7	95.0	99.4	103.0	110.0	122.4	122.0	122.0	122.0

Bureau or Agency	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026
Legal Services Corporation	385.0	425.0	430.0	490.0	465.0	529.0	580.0	560.0	560.0	540.0
Marine Mammal Commission	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.3
U.S. Trade Representative	47.0	57.6	53.0	104.0	55.0	56.0	61.0	59.0	59.0	65.0
Trade Enforcement Trust Fund	15.0	15.0	15.0	55.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	23.0
State Justice Institute	5.1	5.1	6.0	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
Commission on the State of the U.S. Olympics and Paralympics	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	—	—	—	—
Related Agencies Subtotal	920.8	989.1	992.1	1,158.6	1,065.8	1,156.4	1,259.9	1,237.5	1,237.5	1,211.7
Total Appropriation	66,360.3	72,119.0	74,068.1	82,954.5	79,464.4	130,558.1	89,921.8	84,929.7	87,221.2	84,810.9
Rescission of Unobligated Balances	-1,142.3	-661.1	-1,060.8	-364.0	-425.0	-516.8	-1,370.8	-13,663.3	-10,300.0	-709.2

Sources: FY2017 enacted amounts were taken from the joint explanatory statement to accompany P.L. 115-31, printed in the May 3, 2017, *Congressional Record* (pp. H3365-H3390); FY2018 enacted amounts were taken from the joint explanatory statement to accompany P.L. 115-141, printed in the March 22, 2018, *Congressional Record* (pp. H2084-H2115), and P.L. 115-123; FY2019 enacted amounts were taken from H.Rept. 116-9; FY2020 enacted amounts were taken from the explanatory statement to accompany P.L. 116-93, published in the December 17, 2019, *Congressional Record* (pp. H10961-H10989) and the text of P.L. 116-113 and P.L. 116-136; FY2021 enacted amounts were taken from the joint explanatory statement to accompany P.L. 116-260, printed in the December 21, 2020, *Congressional Record* (pp. H7951-H7966) and the text of P.L. 116-260 and P.L. 117-2; FY2022 enacted amounts were taken from the text of the joint explanatory statement to accompany P.L. 117-103, printed in the March 9, 2022, *Congressional Record* (pp. H1772-H1865) and the text of P.L. 117-169; FY2023 enacted amounts were taken from the joint explanatory statement to accompany P.L. 117-328, printed in the December 20, 2022, *Congressional Record* (pp. S7898-S8029) and the text of P.L. 117-58, P.L. 117-159, P.L. 117-180, and P.L. 117-328; FY2024 enacted amounts were taken from the joint explanatory statement to accompany P.L. 118-42, printed in the March 5, 2024, *Congressional Record* (pp. S1398-S1416), and the text of P.L. 117-58 and P.L. 117-159; FY2025 enacted amounts were taken from the report to accompany the Senate committee-reported FY2026 CJS appropriations bill (S. 2354) and the text of P.L. 117-58, P.L. 117-159, and P.L. 118-158; FY2026 enacted amounts were taken from the explanatory statement to accompany the FY2026 CJS Appropriations Act and the text of P.L. 117-58 and P.L. 117-159.

Notes: Amounts may not add to totals due to rounding. Amounts include all supplemental appropriations. Amounts also include all rescission of current-year budget authority, but they do not include rescissions of a prior year's unobligated balances. Amounts in parentheses are subaccounts and not offsets.

- a. This amount includes both the amount for the Commerce Department's departmental management and the Office of the Inspector General.
- b. Prior to FY2024, this was called the "General Administration, Salaries and Expenses" account.
- c. Includes \$5 million in funding provided through a general provision for a use of force database as required by Executive Order 13929.

- d. "Other" includes subaccounts for the Antitrust Division, Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund, U.S. Trustee System Fund, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, Fees and Expenses of Witnesses, Community Relations Service, and the Asset Forfeiture Fund.
- e. This amount does not include a \$326 million transfer from the Crime Victims Fund to OVW per P.L. 115-31.
- f. Per P.L. 115-141, \$492 million was transferred from the Crime Victims Fund to OVW.
- g. Per P.L. 116-6, \$498 million was transferred from the Crime Victims Fund to OVW.
- h. This amount does not include a \$435 million transfer from the Crime Victims Fund to OVW per P.L. 116-93.
- i. Per P.L. 117-103, \$575 million was transferred from the Crime Victims Fund to OVW.
- j. Per P.L. 118-47, \$80 million was transferred from the Crime Victims Fund to OVW.
- k. Per P.L. 119-4, \$80 million was transferred from the Crime Victims Fund to OVW.
- l. Per P.L. 119-74, \$100 million was transferred from the Crime Victims Fund to OVW.

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